

STUDIES IN THE EUPATORIEAE (ASTERACEAE). CCIV.

NEW COMBINATIONS IN BRASILIAN AND MEXICAN SPECIES

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Numerous undescribed species of Eupatorieae have been encountered by the authors, and efforts have been made to describe some of these for inclusion in a nomenclator of the tribe when they involve important elements of the genera to which they belong. Description of many isolated species, however, have been deferred until later. Still, there remains the need to reassign a few species that have been described by other authors (Soares Nunes, 1981; Turner, 1977, 1978).

ACRITOPAPPUS CONNATIFOLIUS (Soares Nunes) R.M.King & H.Robinson, comb. nov. *Ageratum connatifolium* Soares Nunes, Bradea 3 (18): 130. 1981.

The species was described on the basis of *Mori & Benton 13221* from Municipio de Palmeiras, Bahia, Brasil. A second specimen from the same locality has been seen, *Mori 13311* (US). The species is distinguished from other members of the genus by the connate paired leaf-bases after which the species is named.

AGERATINA FLOURENSIFOLIA (Turner) R.M.King & H.Robinson, comb. nov. *Eupatorium flourensifolium* B.L.Turner, Wrightia 5 (9): 353. 1977.

The species seems to be related to the widespread *Ageratina ligustrina* (DC.) K.& R., but differs by the shorter internodes, the generally narrower leaf blades, the more sharply serrate leaf margins, the more viscid leaf surfaces, and the lack of a sharp delimitation at the base of the leaf blades.

PHANEROSTYLIS NESOMII (Turner) R.M.King & H.Robinson, comb. nov. *Brickellia nesomii* B.L.Turner, Brittonia 30 (3): 342. 1978.

The relationship of the species was recognized by Turner (1978), but the natural concept of *Phanerostylis* was dissected by that author between two separate genera, *Brickellia* and *Barroetea*, and the genus *Brickellia* was broadened in a way that left only the chromosome number as a distinction from *Eupatorium* and no essential distinction from *Barroetea*. We here restore a sane concept to *Phanerostylis*, and recognize four species in the genus.

The *Phanerostylis* is one of two described recently by Turner from the area of Cerro Pene Nevada in Nuevo Leon, Mexico.

Another specimen seen in this study is from farther west in the Sierra Catorce in San Luis Potosí (Pennell 17529, US). The other species from Pena Nevada, *Ageratina miquihuana* (Turner) K. & R., proves to include *Eupatorium astillerum* described by Turner (1977) in the same paper from the Sierra de Astillero in Zacatecas, Mexico (King & Robinson, 1977).

#### Literature

- King, R. M. & H. Robinson 1972. Studies in the Eupatorieae (Asteraceae) LXXXI. The genus, *Phanerostylis*. Phytologia 24 (2): 70-71.
- \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_. 1977. Studies in the Eupatorieae (Asteraceae). CLXIV. Various notes and additions. Phytologia 37 (5): 455-460.
- Soares Nunes, J. M. 1981. Contribuição ao conhecimento das Compostas Brasileiras. Bradea 3 (18): 129-138.
- Turner, B. L. 1977. New species of *Eupatorium* (Asteraceae) from northcentral Mexico. Wrightia 5 (9): 352-354.
- \_\_\_\_\_. 1978. A new species of *Brickellia*, subgenus *Phanerostylis* (Asteraceae). Brittonia 30 (3): 342-344.